

THE MAINE FARMER: AN

Mr. FISH of Somerset, considered beans liable to rust if planted alone. The yield in his county was from 15 to 20 bushels per acre, where so planted.

Mr. JEWETT. A gentleman at my side from Bethel, in Oxford county, informs me that beans are there planted as a field crop, upon low land not fit for potatoes, lightly manured in the hill. Large crops are obtained.

Mr. WESTON said that beans needed a heavy soil; they were not found to do well upon a sandy or gravelly soil.

Mr. GOODALE asked how many bushels of potatoes could be raised with the same cost as one bushel of oats.

Mr. HOOD replied that he could grow four or five bushels of potatoes as cheap as one of corn; and usually, two bushels of the former would purchase one of the latter.

Mr. PERLEY said he could grow 200 bushels of potatoes where he could grow 30 of corn. It incidentally gave some account of an establishment soon going into operation at Portland, for the purpose of sending a food from the potato to the use of the army and navy. The potatoes are washed, steamed and mashed, then dried, ground, and put up in air-tight cans. They will keep good and pure for years. It is calculated that 300 bushels will be used up in a day.

In Penobscot county, six bushels of potatoes can be grown to one of corn—the average crop of potatoes per acre being from 200 to 300 bushels.

Mr. JEWETT. Within 200 bushels of potatoes can be grown as easy as 50 of corn.

Topic No. 1 was taken up, adopted, and after some discussion, voted that the Committee who drew up the report upon Topic No. 1, be also constituted a Committee to present the same before the Joint Standing Committee of the Legislature. That Committee consists of Messrs. Perley, Wasson, Chamberlain, Weston, Martin and Cargill. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24.

Met at the usual hour. The preliminary business having been attended to, a consideration of the question concerning the direction of the Secretary's labor for the ensuing year, was entered into by the members, and after some desultory remarks by those present, the following preamble and resolution was introduced by Mr. WASSON of Hancock:

Whereas, it is the province of this Board to determine the duties of the Society, and

Whereas, large installations of dairy products, especially cheese, are annually made into the State, while, as we believe, if suitable attention were given to the subject, and adequate knowledge and skill transmitted to the farmers, there would be more profitable articles of export from the State, be it

Resolved, That in addition to the duties imposed by law, the Secretary be instructed to inquire into the capabilities of Maine in that of investigating the principles involved in the best method of manufacture, and presenting the same to the Legislature.

Further remarks were made by Messrs. Perley, Weston, Martin, and other members, and the meeting adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25.

At 10 o'clock, the Board was called to order by the President. Yesterday's proceedings read and approved.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on the Pay-roll, made his report which was accepted.

Mr. WASSON introduced the subject of Agricultural Statistics, and remarked that as the member from Franklin, during his time in the Board, wished each number

to obtain such agricultural statistics of their respective counties as could be obtained, and furnish them to him. He then alluded to frequently sent to the Legislature for the purpose of having honorable body take such measures as would secure their perfect accomplishment, and would again recommend such researches.

Mr. DILL considered resolutions as empty things;—they were not apt to be lived up to and acted out.

Mrs. ROGERS said that there could be no greater statics without legislative action; individual exertion could never do this.

No definite action was taken upon the matter.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee to whom was committed the duty of reporting upon the Governor's Message presented a report. It elicited some remarks and was laid on the table.

Mr. WESTON from the Committee on Topic No. 3, "Agricultural Education: how shall it be promoted?" made his final report. It will appear hereafter.

Mr. GOODALE from the Committee upon Topic No. 2, presented his report, which was accepted and assigned for a second reading at 10 o'clock, Monday, Jan. 27.

The report upon the Breeds and Management of Sheep was taken up and discussed. The chief point being whether the Board would adopt the report. Most of the members took part in the consideration of the matter. Mr. GOODALE said he knew it was the case that many farmers had a desire to have their sheep sheared, and because many of the first and most important steps of these improvements are necessarily of such a character, especially in our small properties, as to be hidden from all but the acute eyes of practical and wide awake farmers.

While perhaps it may be acknowledged that almost every farmer has made the little progress which now enables and incites him to raise a few bushels more of grain, a single additional nest animal, and two or three more sheep, it is not considered that the gross amount of gain to the State, thus becomes more than one hundred thousand barrels of bread, a thousand tons of meat, and 600,000 lbs. of wool with which to sustain any annual calls upon us for food and raiment.

I therefore ask you to consider well and carefully what steps you will direct to be taken by your agents which shall be for the best interests of our Society and which will be of service to all.

The following preamble and resolution was introduced by Mr. GOODALE of York :

Whereas, it has been sufficiently demonstrated by experience, that the patronage extended to the State Agricultural Society, is not sufficient to insure its successful operation in a pecuniary point of view; and

Whereas, in the opinion of the Board, it is a most doubtful question whether a sufficiently deep comprehensive and appreciative interest in the objects of the society would be manifested throughout all parts of the State; and

Whereas, the Farmers of Maine, bearing as they do, the burden of the State, and the people of the State, are deeply interested than all other classes combined, in economical and prudent expenditures by the State for all purposes ; and

Whereas, the State Agricultural Society has only the public good in view, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be raised to communicate to the Legislature its willingness to relinquish all claims upon Treasury notes, and to establish a law, until

Received, That it is inexpedient for this Board to recommend any one of them as the best for the farmers of Maine, in all situations or for all uses.

CORRECTION. In the doing of the Board of Agriculture for Thursday—see first page, last column—our reporter has made Mr. DILL to state the price of hay is his vicinity, as \$5 per ton. It should be \$6 per ton.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAINE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The State Agricultural Society held its annual meeting in the Room of the Board of Agriculture, in the State House, Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Society, John F. ANDERSON of Windham.

Mr. H. Holmes, the Secretary, read his Annual Report.

The Report of the Trustees was then presented. It is as follows :

REPORT.

Members of the State Agricultural Society :

The Trustees early and unanimously decided it to be inexpedient to make any change in the organization manifested in the Report of the former Board of Trustees, and which we believed promised the resolution passed by you at our last meeting, leaving the matter to the Board of Agriculture. Pabst has however said it would have been a wise decision, and we suggest for your consideration whether it will not be well to extend the same throughout the State, and the Board of Agriculture.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for this Board to recommend any one of them as the best for the farmers of Maine, in all situations or for all uses.

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EVENING SESSION.—INFORMAL MEETING.

Upon calling the meeting to order, Mr. GOODALE introduced Col. PERLEY of Bridgton, as the President of the evening.

Mr. A. F. HOLME of New Sharon, was called upon, and in presenting to each member of the Board a copy of Mr. WELLS' Introductory Lessons in Physical Geography, spoke for a few minutes of the advantages of the study to the agriculturist, teaching him the amount and constituents of soils, their adaptation to certain plants and animals; of winds and climatic changes, and in reading several extracts from the work, Mr. HOLME remarked that it would be a most valuable text book for the young farmer, as there was a vast deal in it underlying the fundamental principles of agricultural operations.

Mr. GOODALE took occasion to add his own recommendation of the work, in addition to the remarks of Mr. HOLME. Mr. WELLS was a thorough student—if anything, he worked his brain too hard—and he believed his elementary work comprised ten times as much as any other elaborate work upon the subject. It was more especially adapted for children, but there were few "children of a larger growth" who would not obtain a vast amount of valuable information from it. The language was pithy, short, and well defined. Would earnestly recommend it as an excellent work for schools and families.

He alluded briefly to the fact that there was a tract of land in Maine, both south and north of which Indian corn could be grown, but upon which it would not grow. He had never been able to trace out definitely the exact line of the soil, nor could it be done.

At Phillips and just north of it, now called Greenville, but between there and Bangor the line of division showed itself. From there he could trace the line eastward until it reached the foot of Moose Head Lake—he believed corn was not grown at Greenville, but a dozen miles beyond, at Monson, they raised good corn. Large crops were raised at Golden Ridge, in Aroostook county. This tract of land he believed was wedge-shaped.

Mr. PERLEY of Cumberland, then introduced the subject of cutting and curing hay, alluding in brief to the different opinions among farmers concerning right or open barns. He believed a close barn was better for stock, because warmer. At a distance from his home farm he stored a quantity of hay in a barn rather open. When the hay was moved away, the middle of the mow was sweet and in good order, while the outside, for several inches into the mow, was badly damaged and nearly worthless. He spoke of the damage caused to hay by its being moved away over a barn cellar incompletely ventilated, and the gas and effluvia arising from the manure damaging the quality of the hay to a great extent.

Mr. HOWARD said that his barn was built over a cellar, but the cellar extended under only two-thirds of the building, and over that third not excavated, the hay-mow was situated, and yet the vapor and moisture coming from the manure cells had penetrated the mow, somewhat damaging the hay for six or eight inches round the outside. It was his practice to eat hay after the dew was off, let it sit a few hours sun, put it into cock when warm, and start the mowers again by three or four o'clock P. M. Hay cut and laid by three or four o'clock in the afternoon, was not to be had.

A part of the premises of the Hospital was unwilling to await our action, by a strict process attacked \$100 of the amount about to be paid over to us. The Hospital had been attacked upon the part of the Society, and a sum of money was paid to the Hospital to defray the expenses. It was also agreed to pay our Committee. But after further consideration, the President, the Treasurer of that Society withdrew from the agreement verbally made, and the master was rest in the hands of the trustees of the two parties.

There is not money enough in the Treasury to meet all the liabilities of the Society. We were unwilling to pay the usual grant of money, we were unwilling to take upon ourselves the responsibility of diverting it from the hospital indicated by the trustee. We therefore sub-

mitted the whole matter to the Society, and ask for specific instruction.

The Report of the Treasurer was then made, from which it appears that the amount of funds now in the hands of the Society is \$792.96, with liabilities of the amount of \$1,375. The Report was accepted.

After a somewhat protracted discussion of the question concerning the policy of life-membership, or annual payments, both in State and County Societies—without, however, arriving at any definite conclusions respecting the policy.

A Committee on Nominations, consisting of one from each county represented, was appointed by the Chair to make nominations of officers for the ensuing year. They subsequently reported the following list of officers who were unanimously elected:

For President—John Anderson of Windham.

For Secretary—Dr. E. Holmes of Windham.

For Treasurer—John C. Abbott of Augusta.

For Past-President—McKinney of Waldo county.

Seward Dill of Franklin county.

Mr. BENZ. TUCKY will call upon subscribers in Androscoggin County.

Mr. WARREN FULLER will call upon subscribers in Somerset.

The War News of the Week.

We give our readers further particulars of the decisive battle at Mill Spring, on the 13th and 14th inst., the brief announcement of which was made last week. We are still, however, without official details of the battle and its results, and remain likewise quite in the dark respecting the subsequent movements of the federal generals, whether in pursuit of the panic-stricken rebels, or engaged in some other way in turning the victory to account. It is without doubt the most important military advantage of the campaign. Our forces were commanded by Generals Thomas and Schoepf, the enemy by Generals Zollicoffer and Crittenden.

Last year he had five tons of hay—a small quantity, but not much, was cut, and not bent, but not bound. The horses were not much, the straw should bend, but not break.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN gave the members the results of his long and careful practices in the method of making hay. It accorded with the results of other members in the essential points. He was sure to have a small injury hay. He did not care how tall a barn was—his was double-headed and clap-boarded, was well ventilated, there being from 12 to 15 square feet of ventilation always open. Careful to have his hay well turned down when mowed away.

Mr. MARTIN thought three or four hours' work was a sufficient clover hay, if about half of the house were turned before it was cut, if it was very tall.

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Mr. PERLEY said he could grow 200 bushels of corn where he could grow 30 of corn. It incidentally gave some account of an establishment soon going into operation at Portland, for the purpose of sending a food from the potato to the use of the army and navy. The potatoes are washed, steamed and mashed, then dried, ground, and put up in air-tight cans. They will keep good and pure for years. It is calculated that 300 bushels will be used up in a day.

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Mr. JEWETT. Within 200 bushels of potatoes can be grown as easy as 50 of corn.

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Resolved, That in addition to the duties imposed by law, the Secretary be instructed to inquire into the capabilities of Maine in that of investigating the principles involved in the best method of manufacture, and presenting the same to the Legislature.

Further remarks were made by Messrs. Perley, Weston, Martin, and other members, and the meeting adjourned.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY

NEWSPAPER.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. S. N. TATE will immediately commence his annual call upon subscribers in Kennebec County.

Col. Wm. SWIFT will call upon subscribers in Oxford County.

Mr. BENZ. TUCKY will call upon subscribers in Androscoggin County.

Mr. WARREN FULLER will call upon subscribers in Somerset.

Mr. DILL will call upon subscribers in Franklin County.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will call upon subscribers in Oxford County.

Mr. PERLEY will call upon subscribers in Penobscot County.

Mr. GOODALE will call upon subscribers in Franklin County.

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THE MAINE

Latest Telegraphic News.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.
RUNNING OF THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.
SECESSIONISTS STILL IN OFFICE.
SENATE COMMITTEE AND SECRETARY WELLES

CONVENTION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

REBEL CONSTERNATION AT THE VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, 27th. The repairs to the Island Belle were completed at the Navy yard on Saturday, and taking board Gen. Sickles and some officers of his brigade, she ran down past the rebel batteries at Fort Morgan, and then her Lieut. Capt. of the United States Infantry. The loss of the rebels was Zoulecoff and 114 others killed and buried, 116 wounded, and 45 prisoners not wounded, five of whom are surgeons and Lieut. Col. Carter, of the 17th Tennessee regiment. (Signed) GENERAL THOMAS. D. C. BUELL, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The following is the copy of a general order respecting the battle at Mill Spring:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 22.

The President, in view of the character of the army and navy, has received information of a brilliant victory achieved by the United States forces over a large body of armed traitors and rebels at Mill Spring, in the State of Kentucky. He returns thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers who won that victory, and when the official reports shall be received, the military skill and personal valor displayed in battle will be adequately rewarded.

The courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior numbers of the rebel force, pursued and attacked them in their intrenchments, and paused not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation.

The purpose of this war is to pursue and destroy rebellion and to recover our country from danger. Men die by trained ability, fighting, according spirit and patriotic zeal, all occasions and under every circumstance, are expected from the army of the United States. In the prompt and spirited movements and daring at the battle of Mill Spring, the nation will realize its hopes and the people of the United States will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who pursued victory by charging with the bayonet and storming intrenchments, or in the blaze of the enemy's fire.

New York, 27th. Special dispatches from Washington say that the Congressional Investigating Committee made no report against Mr. Floyd, and that he is to remain in office.

Washington, Jan. 22. The following is the copy of a general order issued by the War Department:

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New Hampshire, 27th. The New Hampshire Regiments now here, is ordered to Tortuga, and will leave soon. It is believed other regiments will soon follow.

The House Committee on Agriculture will probably report in favor of establishing an Agricultural Bureau in the Post Office.

Washington, 27th. In Convention to-day, Mr. Boutelle, of Ohio county offered the following propositions relative to slavery in the new State:

No slaves shall be brought into the State for permanent residence, after the adoption of this Constitution.

All children born of slave parents in this State, on and after the 1st of July, 1861, shall be free, and the Legislature may provide by general law for the apprenticeship of such children during minority for subsequent colonization.

The above propositions were referred to the Committee on General Provisions, which Committee will probably report some day this week. It is not expected that the Committee will report any provision of the above character, the majority being in favor of making no provision at all; it is thought that when they make their report, a proposition embodying the sentiments of the Free State men, will be brought forward and will be, from present indications, fiercely contested.

Baltimore, 27th. A Richmond dispatch of Friday shows that the rebels are much perplexed at their defeat in Kentucky.

The editor is compelled to say that the report of the Federal victory in Kentucky, conveyed to us on Wednesday night from Northern sources, is more than confirmed by intelligence received here at the War Department. It appears that our defeat was more decisive than even Northern agents allowed us to believe.

The editor says: "This disaster, and the apprehension it has caused for the safety of our communications with the South, will be fatal to that party in relation to the report of the speech of Mr. Foyles were then made."

The report of Bath, and the revised Statute of Bath, was considered.

The Committee on Finance, and the following day, the suspension of the Statute of Bath, was first read.

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THE MAINE FARMER: AN

Poetry.

PASSING AWAY.

Passing away! so whispers the wind,
As it trends its crackling course,
And sweeps along the silent, bright rill say,
It leaps from its crystal source.
All passing away is the law of time,
To pass away is a fact of life;
Matter and man, we make no delay,
To carry off our spirit, we are passing away.

Passing away! mark the furrowed brow,
As it rests upon the beaten beach,
And the tortured tide is left to chide,
Ay, passing away! both pale and red,
The places which know well soon see us not,
When we have paid our debt to death,
At the foot of God, we are passing away.

Passing away! strikes the ocean's wave,
As it breaks upon the beach shore,
And the tortured tide is left to chide,
Ay, passing away! both pale and red,
The places which know well soon see us not,
When we have paid our debt to death,
At the foot of God, we are passing away.

Passing away, for their hour is past—
Earth's things? they're a madly pyre;
The sun goes down, the stars are cast, and crown,
And the pen and the poet's lyre.
All passing away, o'er the pump of art,
With the frown of sorrowing tears;
With the smile of joy, the smile of pain,
He passes on to the home of death;
With a bending form, and with locks grown gray,
Old Time himself.

Passing away, all but God's bright throne,
And the ocean's home above,
And his grace divine, and the bounties mine,
And his love, and his son's blood.
The child of faith who bath washed in the flood;
But in God's love shall never pass away.

Christian Guardian.

Our Story-Teller.

THE SECRET STRANGLERS.

A London Mystery.

Inside of the last ten years, some may remember how the newspapers of the metropolis, and a magazine, too, teemed with paragraphs with startling headings, on account of the numerous drowned men whose bodies had been discovered floating in the eddies of the Thames formed by heavily-laden barges obstructing the tide, or torn to pieces by the waves of the river, or even as far out as the Downs. The frequency of such cases, combined with the fact that every victim was a person of some standing either in Great Britain or on the Continent (for one had been a secretary of the French Ambassador), called down a storm of indignation upon the authorities for not putting a stop to this wholesale taking of life, and the public were greatly jarred.

Every member of the detective force that were otherwise engaged, at least, eighty of us, took the field, so to say, according to orders. Our honor was concerned in a successful termination of the affair.

I selected a friend who bore some resemblance to me and tried as quietly as possible, we passed to and fro, making our headquarters where we staid several weeks. Then, after having our moustaches thinned to the then Paris fashion, and playing the cadet of the family with an elder brother out of sight of the world, we returned to London, never ones speaking the mother tongue all the way, for precaution's sake.

In the metropolis, we took apartments at a very modest price, in a quiet street, from which the victims of the secret murderers had been selected—that is, the upper portion of the middle class. Despite our broken English, we had many a dinner out, and our new acquaintances had many a supper in our rooms, for money was at our disposal for any kind of a re-sidence.

One evening in June, over four months from the first of our entering into this business, after coming out of the Adelphi, my comrade and I were separated by two bands of intoxicated friends, one of which dragged me one way, while my comrade went the other. I succeeded in shaking off those around me before I got into any of their traps, and was glad to retire to rest on reaching the hotel, at which my so-styled brother had not arrived.

Next morning by ten o'clock, he was waiting for me, with a meaning smile on his lips.

We were so careful that we even took the omnibus to Cambewell, at which quiet place we could find a spot where conversation might take place without being overheard.

"Well, Delford?" said I, "you seem to have acquired something of moment."

"Well, the truth is, I hope we are on the right track, and yet I cannot give the reason."

"You can tell me, though, what has happened while we were apart."

"So I will," Delford replied; "do you remember that Wildy, who has won a strange ascendancy over those young men we meet?"

On reflection, I thought I might venture to assert that I had noticed him, though only passing by.

"He was in the crowd that carried me away, and tried to make himself agreeable to me, and," chucked Delford, "he has made me promise to keep a secret from everybody, even you, brother, that I have accepted to a private gaming-house. I have a presentiment that this will lead us to our end."

Delford following my advice—for at any risk it was of vital importance for me to know before-hand—would not take my money with him the first night, and no doubt to that over his return home he would have given up the secret, but he expiated upon the brilliancy of the decorations of the room he had passed through, upon the flavor of exquisite wine, upon the Eastern-like obedience of the servants, and upon the beauty of the ladies whom he had there met. He had been made to take a fearfully-worded oath, the penalty of breaking which, he laughingly told me, was to be hanged, this, you know, was supposed to be kept secret.

"I will not let thee up, thou impious wretch," replied Nathan; "darest thou profane the name of thy Maker—I will punish thee for that—I will check thy respiration for a moment."

Nathan, as good as his word, clutched him by the throat. He compressed his grip, as a gurgling sound would be heard; Jim's face became distorted; a tremor ran through his frame, and he was evidently undergoing a paroxysm of pain. The Quaker relaxed his hold, but not until the choking process had sufficiently, as he thought, tamed the perverse spirit of Jim. It took some moments for Jim to inhale sufficient air to address the Quaker.

"I will knock under," said Jim, "enough; let me go!"

"No, thou hast not got half enough," replied Nathan. "Thou art now undergoing a process of moral purification, and thou must be contented to remain where thou lyest until I am done with thee. Thou just profaned the name of thy Master, friend James," continued Nathan, "confess, dost thou repeat thy wickedness?"

"No," said James, "let me up and I'll show you everything now, and Mr. Murdock."

"I will not let thee up, thou impious wretch," replied Nathan; "darest thou profane the name of thy Maker—I will punish thee for that—I will check thy respiration for a moment."

Nathan rather demurred giving an affirmative answer to this question, but a gentle squeeze admonished him he had better yield.

"Yes," said Jim, "now let me up."

"Thou must make no exceptions," replied Nathan; "I insist on an affirmative answer."

"I will do that—I'll die first."

A struggle ensued between the two, but Jim had his match.

"Thou must yield, James," said Nathan; "I insist on it, and he again grasped Jim by the throat. "I will choke thee into submission: thou must answer affirmatively—say after me, 'I promise to love my neighbor as myself, including the Quakers.'"

"I promise that?" said Jim; "I'll be cursed if I do."

"I will check thy respiration if thou don't," replied Nathan. "Wilt thou yield?"

"No! I won't! I'll be blasted if I do," answered Jim.

"Thee had better give in," replied Nathan, "I'll

sueute so that a slight shove would suffice for one's exit, for I did not know that I might not to escape in that way. I found the door locked, but the key being in the hole, a turn of a pair of nippers overcame that difficulty.

I stood upon an unfeeling landing, up the stairs to which came a subdued, murmuring confusion, like loud talking and laughter smothered by noise doors. All was still on this floor, not a breath exhaling from the whole, nor any opened doors of two or three bedrooms around. My boots, over which were drawn thick woollen socks, made sound as though the get-together started, and the glancing glances of the eyes of the four gentlemen, dressed in dark cloaks, one of whom had a thick shawl about his shoulders, and a wide-brimmed hat, were directed to me, as though he was considered to be a pugilistic threshing machine, that could not be improved on. In Jim's neighborhood had selected quite a number of Quakers. From some cause or other, Jim hated the "shad power," as he called them, with his entire heart, he declared that to whip one of these offensive people would be a glorious glory of his life. Jim waited for a moment. One of Jim's ears was overheard a young Quaker speaking in disapproving terms of him. The reports soon came to Jim's ears, not a little magnified. Jim made desperate threats that he was going to do with Nathan, the sleek follower of Penn, on sight; besides various bruises and contusions he meant to inflict on Nathan's body, his chaste language failing to "spur on" both of his eyes and "chaw' off" both of his ears.

Nathan heard of Jim's threats, and very properly kept out of his way, hoping that time would modify Jim's anger. It seemed, however, this much to be desired. Result did not take place. One day friend Nathan was out riding, and in passing through a long lane, he met with Inspector, Mr. Murdoch, who determined to accompany me and the next night to break up the gambling-house, if worse than death did not also merit our interference.

To the number of ten we armed, our party were seized upon, and were taken and, lying in wait, we seized upon the negro usher at a favorable moment, and stripping him of coat and vest, we made a colored man, whom we had brought, don the clothes and the character, for a while, until we succeeded in threatening the original in conformity with our own, and then, driving the negro usher, who was a participant in whatever happened in the cell, because he would not be broken by the weight of mud, he would not permit him to molest me or allow him to do violence to my person." Nathan's calculations as to the lamb-like qualities of his adversary were doomed to be disappointed.

"I will not fight bally, as he recognized Nathan, "I have him at last. Now I'll make mince-meat of that bally. I will salt him and pickle him to."

"Wilt thou please dismount from thy horse?" said Jim, seizing the bridle of Nathan's horse and mimicking his style; "my soul yearneth above all things to give thee the biggest mauveing blow in the world."

"Friend James," replied Nathan, "thou must not molest me, but let me go on my way in peace. Thy better judgment will surely tell thee that thou cannot possibly be benefited by personally injure me."

"Get down, thou canting, lying, mischief-making hypocrite! I'll drag you down if you don't mind!"

"Friend James, I remonstrate against thy proceedings and against thy language," replied Nathan. "My religion teaches me sincerity; I am neither a liar, a mischief maker, nor a hypocrite; I am no coward, but a man of peace; I desire to be known as a man of truth."

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